The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, July 6, 1799.

Vol. 13. No. 66

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

NEW GOODS.

Just opening by

Abner & Jesse Barker,

At their Store the Corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of *Merchandize.* Amongst, they have a variety of common and superfine

Boulting Cloths;

warranted good—a quantity of low priced Muslins; Castings and Pig Lead, &c.. which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them longer than six months, by discharging the same before the first of September next, will save cost.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1799.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

AT the house of the subscriber, on the south side of the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 13th of July next, sundry Milch Cows, young cattle, a handsome Saddle Horse, a quantity of Household Furniture, Implements of Husbandry, tools, &c. a number of large Hogs, lop-ear'd, of the right English breed, a light Cart and Saddle, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The subscriber will rent the House where he lives, also, a large and excellent garden adjoining, which is replete with all sorts of roots and other garden stuff, it contains a number of choice apple, peach and cherry trees. The conditions of the vendue will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN ORMSBY.

June 27, 1799.

THE subscriber proposes for Private Sale, some time before the September Court, the Mill and Smith Shop, which he now occupies, to which is attached a full lot of ground. The situation is so public (being on the main road) and so generally known by the subscribers long residence on it, that a particular description of it is deemed unnecessary, but it may be proper to mention that the house is of Brick, and two stories high, and that the Smith Shop also two stories high, and a very complete one. The subscriber being about to move to the west, will sell on moderate terms, both as to price and payments. An indisputable title will be given, and the time of possession will be made to suit the purchaser.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1799.

Twenty Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 16th inst. an apprentice boy named THOMAS [illegible] 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, addicted to drinking, had on a blue jacket, [illegible] breeches, worsted stockings, and a [illegible]. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to me.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1799.

GIVEN given two notes of hand to a certain [illegible] Smith, one of the notes is due the 3d of [illegible] 1799, and the other in one year from the date, in consideration of a piece of land, which said Smith cannot make me a title. I caution all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his bargain.

JAMES CLARK.

June 20, 1799.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of

DONATION LANDS,

In the First District—No. 6, 10, 21, 24, 52, [illegible] 85, 136, 150, 175, 180.

Second District—No. 33, 124, 343, 367, 380, [illegible] 1805, 1942.

Third District—No. 24, 57, 60, 480, 527, 528 [illegible].

Fourth District—No. 68, 73, 75, 652, 661, [illegible] 796, 828, 854, 861.

Fifth District—No. 89, 96, 871, 889, 909, [illegible] 1014, 1085.

Sixth District—No. 1224, 1296, 1393.

Seventh District—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, [illegible].

Eighth District—No. 139, 1525, 1529, 1537, [illegible] 1598, 1623, 1633, 1642, 1651, 1659, [illegible] 1695, 1919.

Tenth District—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.

The following DEPRECIATION LANDS.

In the Second District—No. 107.

Third District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth District—No. 66, 77, 78, 79, 93, 94, [illegible] 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth District—No. 168, 287, 288.

The above Tracts of Land are for sale on the following terms, viz. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years, and one fourth in four years. Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, will apply to the subscriber on the west side of the Allegheny river, who is duly authorised to sell them.

March 29, 1799 JAMES SAMPLE.

Gabriel Dubac,

NOT intending to keep store any longer, takes the liberty of informing the public, that he will dispose of his remaining Goods, at the lowest possible prices, for Cash.

At same time he requests those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts, which shall be immediatel discharged, and those who stand indebted to him, are earnestly requested to pay off their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of July next, on failure of which their accounts will, without respect of persons, be put into the hands of a magistrate.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1799.

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE *out of the inclosure of William Thompson, in Pitt township, on the 3d of June, a brown HORSE, 8 years old, 15 hands and an half high, marked with the saddle. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.*

WILLIAM DUNNING.

June 27, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE, *jail on the 19th of June, OBED DAVIES, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, which he wears tied, a down look, rather stoops in his walk, had no coat on when he went off. Whoever delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.*

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1799.

ENTERED with the subscriber as a stray, a two year old Filly, a dark Bay, a glass eye, a blaze in her face, white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers Creek, June 20, 1799.

May 30, 1799.

SIR,

Please to publish in your paper the enclosed copy of an act entitled, "An act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, &c." and continue once a week for three months from the date hereof.

We are, Sir, yours,

DANIEL BRODHEAD, S. G. } Of the
JOHN HALL, Secretary, } Land
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G. } Office.

To Mr. SCULL, *Pittsburgh.*

An Act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, and to regulate the mode for authenticating claims thereto.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the time allowed for applying for Donation Lands, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to the first day of September next, and that all lawful claims, now filed and suspended, or which shall be filed previously to the said first day of September next, shall be considered and allowed in the manner herein after directed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That before any such claims shall be allowed, the same shall be presented to the Comptroller General, Register General, and Treasurer of this Commonwealth, who shall enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and whether the same remains unsatisfied; and thereupon transmit to the Secretary of the Land Office a certificate stating that the claim ought to be allowed or rejected, as the case may be, which certificate shall be conclusive.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Officers of the Land Office shall advertise in the public papers of Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, the time limited as aforesaid for presenting claims for Donation Lands, and shall proceed after the first day of September next, to draw lots in favor of all such claimers as shall have duly received as aforesaid, a certificate of allowance from the Comptroller General, Register General and Treasurer, upon the principles, in the manner, and with the powers specified in the act entitled "An Act relative to Donation Lands, &c. passed on the seventeenth of April, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That on the first day in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the powers herein given shall cease, no lots for Donation Lands shall afterwards be drawn, and the residue of the land heretofore by law appropriated for satisfying claims to Donation Lands, shall revert to the Commonwealth; and be disposed of in such manner as shall be directed by law, in relation to other lands the property of the state.

CADWALADER EVANS, Junr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April 11, 1799.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Attention, Hatters!

One Thousand

MUSKRAT SKINS,

For Sale, at JOHN IRWIN's Store.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register,
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given;

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Bre"thren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HAVING obtained drafts of the First, Second Third and Fourth Donation Districts, north and west of the river Allegheny, I take the liberty to inform the public that I will attend at my house in the Second District, on Slippery Rock, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any lands in the said districts, to any person that may apply. From my knowledge and experience in this country, I flatter myself I can do this business with accuracy and dispatch, and to the satisfaction of the employer.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, jun.

April 23, 1799. 12t

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

THE Hamburgh Mail which arrived yesterd brought us further satisfactory intelliger from the different theatres of the war. T Austrians hav-, since the latter end of the month, been every where victorious. The bat which was fought on the 5th instant betw Verona and Mantua, of which we have hithe only received unofficial accounts, terminated the complete defeat of the French, who l 3000 prisoners; 7 pieces of cannon, and enormous number in killed and wounde The Austrians, it is said, stormed the Fre camp. This battle had been preceded by veral actions, the conclusion of all of which v to the advantage of the Austrians; the m important of these actions began on the 30 but was not finished till the 31st; it cost French more than 2500 prisoners, besides a gr number of killed and wounded. This ill-f tune obliged the Republicans to evacuate port of Busselengoon the 1st inst. and all th positions which they held between the Ad and the Lake of Garda. Our private lett from the Austrian army in Italy, which bring the account of these events, inform us too, t such is the depression felt in the French arm that they no longer keep their ground e against a much inferior force. On the 2 serjeant and 17 men made 190 soldiers and officers lay down their arms, and took th prisoners near Villa Franca; similar instan have occurred in other places. In the affair the 26th near Legnago, the French lost near 3000 killed and wounded, as the Austrians ga no quarter to the Poles of the legion of D browski, who were engaged in that battle. T Austrian army were on the 3d inst. 60,0 strong, and those troops full of enthusiasm, a very confident of success; that 23,000 Russi were expected to join them in a few days great number of deserters, chiefly Piedmont and Swiss, were every day flocking to th from the French army. Part of Piedmont, a the whole of the States of the Church, were open war with the French. Thirty thousa peasants of the Bresciencse had, it was sa taken up arms, and risen against the Frenc The republican cause was considered in Italy desperate.

General Bellegarde had compelled the Fre to evacuate the whole of the Tyrol, and w pursuing them into the Grisons country, wher we may expect before long to see them drive The Austrians had on the 4th, entered the V gadine, where they took 300 French prisone and three pieces of canon. The cruelty a ravages which the republicans had exercised the Tyrol had been avenged by the peasantry, all the French parties which they met. T inhabitants of Italy, of the Tyrol, of Grison and of Switzerland, are filled with such hatr against the Republicans, that they will pro both zealous and useful auxiliaries to the allie It does not appear that General Hotze had yet attempted any important interprise agai the French. On the 12th, it was supposed Hamburgh, that this General was at Rhinebec but the fact was not certain: he will, no doub act in concert with the Archduke, whose hea quarters were on the 10th still at Bugheim; b he was making every necessary preparation pass the Rhine, and to enter Switzerland. the French could not entertain any doubt th he had this intention, they have sent a great pa of the army of the Danube into that countr It may be supposed that the French Directo will do all that their power and their despotif will enable them, to render the defence of Swi zerland as obstinate as possible; but the disti which the generals have conceived, and the d pression of spirits of the troops, appear to mak it certain that the Austrians, though they ma not have to contend with a feeble enemy, wi at least find one capable of less exertions tha themselves.

The accounts from Berlin are as late as th 18th. Private letters state, that there does no appear to be any prospect of the king of Pru ha taking an active part in the campaign.

The Batavian Directory have decreed, tha even seamen belonging to the merchants shi ping in that republic, shall be placed in a stat of requisition.

We understand that ministers yesterday re ceived accounts by the Hamburgh mail that th Emperor of Russia has issued orders to his cru ers to stop all neutral ships bound to France wherever they may fall in with them.

The last accounts from India represent th Indian powers as perfectly tranquil.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of April 17.

After a violent debate whether the tribune should be shut during the reading of a messag from the Executive Directory, which passed in the negative, it was read as follows:

"The Executive Directory think it its duty to acquaint you, citizen representatives, that notwithstanding all the activity and care employed in the execution of the law with respect to the conscription, the levy of 200,000 men is not entirely effected, and that the lists are still far from being compleated. But the greatness of the efforts made by the coalition, requires we should rapidly call into action all our resources, in order to force it to the conclusion of a permanent peace.

"The pressure of the circumstances is known to you, it is a matter of instant urgency to give to the Directory the power of taking from the

and 37 cents, the number of men necessary to complete the levy. You will also form a judgment that it is a want of a certain latitude of acting to ascertain the result of that measure.—It thinks necessary to declare, that it cannot be delayed without exposing the Republic to danger, and compromitting the glory of her arms, and the safety of her allies. By allowing to our army a great superiority, the measure may also spare the effusion of blood, and finally compel our enemies to respect us."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 14.

The funeral Solemnities of our late beloved Governor, [says the Boston Gazette] were performed yesterday, with a dignity and pomp suitable to the august and melancholy occasion, and well calculated to excite those feelings and sentiments which are ornamental to our nature, and to commemorate the distinguished virtues of a departed christian, and eminent patriot. The greatest regularity attended every part of the ceremony.—Each company of Cavalry and Foot, which attended from Boston and its vicinity, were distinguished by an exact discipline, and regular military deportment, which reflected honor on themselves, and their respective commanders. Minute guns were fired by the artillery companies, at Boston and Roxbury, during the procession and interment. The numerous vessels in the harbour, were put in mourning by displaying their colors from 7 to 8 A. M. and from one in the afternoon, to the close of the solemnity; while the flores and shops in the various parts in the town were closed, and all business suspended for the day.

It is judged by a moderate calculation, that 30,000 people attended from town and country to sympathize with their fellow citizens, the loss of the state, and pay their last mournful respects to the remains of its Chief Magistate, whose eminent virtues are fresh in their minds, and whose memory will be fondly cherished by a grateful public.

CHARACTER
Of the late GOVERNOR SUMNER.

GOVERNOR SUMNER was born in Roxbury near Boston, on 27th day of Nov. in the year 1746. After having received a suitable education, he entered as a Student at Harward College, in Cambridge; and in the year 1767, had the honor of that university conferred upon him. Having thus laid the foundation for progress in a useful Science, he applied himself to the Study of the Laws under the instruction of a Barrister of eminence in the town of Boston. In the year 1770 he was admitted as an Attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, and within three years after as an Attorney of the Supreme judicial Court; where he was afterwards created a Barrister at Law. His conduct and practice at the Bar afforded full proof, that he had, with assiduity, cultivated a genius naturally strong and prolific; and had raised a useful superstructure of science, on a broad foundation of pure classical literature. His deportment as a professional man, reflected the highest honour on the profession, & procured him a firm standing in the best wishes, and high expectations of his fellow citizens: He was, therefore, when he was very young, elected a representative of the town of Roxbury; and was, not after chosen a Senator for the county of Suffolk.

Governor HANCOCK, in the year 1782, in compliance with his own opinion, as well as with the general wish of the public, appointed Mr. SUMNER a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. In this honourable, and useful station he remained, respected, venerated and beloved, until the free suffrages of his fellow citizens called him from the Bench to the Chair of Government, in the year 1797. The amiable manners of Governor Sumner, accompanied, and recommended him through the stages of his life. His classmates at school and in college, viewed him as their patron and friend. At the Bar, he was the man of humanity, good humor, and politeness. On the seat of judgment compassion set on his brow, whilst the exact rules of civil justice were impartially dealt from his hand. As a Chief Magistrate of an important State in the American Union, he was firm, inflexible friend of the National Government and Federal interest. He was the real and unfeigned friend of liberty. Being continually in the councils of the country, whilst she was contending for freedom and independence, he had, we judge, a understanding, and a discretion of mind, peculiar to himself, contemplated the rights of the human Race, and investigated the laws, by which civil liberty must be circumscribed. Hence he concluded, that civil freedom has its only foundation in the government, and can not exist unless it is established in, and supported and directed by permanent and fixed principles of jurisprudence.

In the office of Governor, Mr. SUMNER was ready of access, ready to receive communications, prompt and correct according to every application; but his actions, discreet, and deliberate in his engagements and measures. His elegance of Person, and unaffected urbanity of manners, made the first pleasing impression on all who had concerns with him in official character. His particular friends and intimate acquaintance, were charmed with that easy and natural politeness, which rendered him quite as agreeable in the most familiar and unguarded moments, as he was, when the rules of decorum called him to a higher degree of restraint.

It would be an omission, quite unsuited to the character of this State and character, if we did not mention, as a man of the purest morals, and as a [illegible]

It was a fine, flexible friend of the National Government and Federal interest. He was the real and unfeigned friend of liberty. Being continually in the councils of the country, whilst she was contending for freedom and independence, he had, we judged a understanding, and a discretion of mind, peculiar to himself, contemplated the rights of the human Race, and investigated the laws, by which civil liberty must be circumscribed. Hence he concluded, that civil freedom has its only foundation in the government, and can not exist unless it is established in, and supported and directed by permanent and fixed principles of jurisprudence.

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It would be an omission, quite unsuited to the character of this State and character, if we did not mention, as a man of the purest morals, and as a christian religion. In yielding obedience to the commands of that holy and divine system, he was constant, exemplary from his youth: On that he placed his hopes, and from thence he drew his consolation, when the honors and riches of this world, could afford him no comfort.

To attempt a full description of the virtues and accomplishments of Governor SUMNER, in a biographical sketch, would be derogatory to his character. Various productions, will do justice to the memory of the excellent man, and will give his character more amply to the world. We, therefore, will excuse ourselves to our readers, by only adding, that in the death of Governor SUMNER, the whole American Nation had suffered a very heavy loss; but which is more particularly felt by the citizens of MASSACHUSETTS, because they were more intimately acquainted with his invaluable worth. The universal sorrow, which on this melancholy event spread itself through every class of citizens; and over every part of the commonwealth, is the highest eulogy on his merit. These give, in the most unaffected, and sincere indications, full evidence, that the people lament the loss of a tried and faithful friend, and that the country mourns the death of a PATRIOT.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Capt. King, of the Brandywine Miller, from Oporto informs us, that since the Decree of the French Directory, calling in their privateers, they have, generally, carried their prizes into the small ports of Spain.—Here they refit for their cruizes. They say, if they go into French ports, they will be either embargoed or dismantled. By this it would seem that the Spaniards, who are co-operating with France, sanction what the Directory appear to condemn.

Capt. King further informs that the coast of Portugal swarms with French and Spanish Privateers and piratical gun-boats; and that all defenceless vessels that come in their way, are sure to be made prizes of.

Foreign papers say, that their never was so many pieces of artillery employed by any army as is now by the Austrian. In one action they had 300 pieces incessantly playing upon the enemy during the fight.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated April 4, 1799.

Sixteen hundred pounds has been voted by the Merchants at Lloyd's, exclusive of the 300 guineas before subscribed to purchase a side board of plate as a present to Capt. Truxton, for his gallant conduct in the engagement with the Insurgente.

THE LAUNCH.

On Saturday, about one o'clock, was launched the ADAMS, Ship of War.—The day was rainy, and we leave others to describe the parade of it. But in justice to the constructors, we observed with pleasure, that every arrangement was judiciously made and successfully executed. The Ship moved at the moment prescribed and descended in a correct, steady and majestic manner, into her destined element. It is hardly possible to conceive of a more beautiful Launch. There may be some difference of opinion respecting the model of this ship; but there can be none respecting her construction. Altho built by contract, yet the undertakers seem to have lost sight of their private interest, in their efforts to furnish a model of strength and good workmanship. We anticipate with pleasure the credit which she will do to them, and to the port, wherever she is seen, and the honor she is to acquire for the State and the Union, under the conduct of the gallant officers appointed to command her.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

Fourth of July.

The Anniversary of the Day that gave birth to the United States of America, was celebrated by the Citizens of this Borough, with all the zeal due to so important an occasion. The Day was announced by a discharge of artillery from Fort Fayette.—At 9 o'clock, Captain Brisons's Troop of Horse paraded, and performed a number of evolutions with great exactness—and at three o'clock the Citizens, together with the Gentlemen of the Army and Strangers, in town, sat down to dinner in a Bower erected for the purpose on the bank of the Allegheny. Federalism and good humour marked the conduct of every one; and congratulations on the happiness and prosperity of our Country, appeared to be the order of the day. A number of truly American Toasts were drank, and at an early hour in the evening the company retired.

There is not a syllable of truth in the account published in our last, under the Cincinnati head, respecting the Indians killing one man and wounding another on Floyd's Fork, near the town of Shelby, (Kentucky.) We are enabled, thus positively, to contradict that account, on the information of a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was of a party that went to the place where it was said this murder was committed.

It also appears, that all the accounts lately published respecting stealing horses, &c. by the Indians, is equally unfounded—several parties have been pursued and overtaken, but instead of RED they were found to be WHITE savages, who had committed depredations on their neighbours property.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office Pittsburgh, July 1, 1799.

A.

GEORGE Peter Altman, Beaver creek, John Allen, Pittsburgh, Samuel Arnold, care of Rev. John Riddle, Doctor Samuel Adams, Robert Ainslie, Pittsburgh, Cornelius Arnold, Pittsburgh, Roger Alden, Meadville.

B.

Jesse Bell, Beaver, Wm. Barksdale, James Bell, Beaver, James Barnet, Joshua Budd, Budd's ferry, Abraham Brant, Pittsburgh, John Bradley, care of Philip Morrow, Joseph Breadon, Forks of Yough, Alexander Brown, Moon township, Thomas Brown, John Blair, Hugh Barclay, Pittsburgh, Joseph Beeket, Esq Wm. Bennet, Pittsburgh, Henry Brunner, Pittsburgh.

C.

Robert Calhoun, M'Kee's Port, Elihu Clark, Yough, Christian Cline, Neal Christie, Enoch Joel Cook, J. F. Bc Hippisley Cox, Esq. B. C. Colhoun, 2, Walter Clark, Daniel Connet, David Cowan, St. Clair township, John R. Coates, Ethal Curtiss, Wm. Cummins, Beaver, Samuel Calhoon, John Carlisle, Duncan Campbell, Pittsburgh, Robert Campbell, Pittsburgh, Nat Campbell, Pittsburgh, Abraham Clements, Pittsburgh.

D.

Benjamin Duboise, Robert Davidson, Big Beaver, care of Wm. Dunning, Margaret Dennis, care of Joseph Scott, Esq. John Drennen, Yough, Thomas Dougherty, John Donnelly, Pittsburgh, Alexander Deuale.

E.

Alexander Edwards, Pittsburgh, Joseph Engleman, Samuel Ewalt, 2, Lewis Evans.

F.

James Frisbel, care of Mr. Jamison, William Ferguson, care of John Logan, James Sivall, care of John Reed, John Fox, Alexander Fowler, James Foster, Walnut Bottom, Adam Funk, John Fotter, Franklin.

G.

Adam Grant, John Gallaher, care of James Wills, Elisha Gordon, Pittsburgh, Wm. Green, Deer township, John Gillis.

H.

Alexander Hill, care of Thomas M'Cleland, John Hughey, care of John Parker, Jacob Haymaker, Peter Hyde, Esq, Robert Huston.

I.

James Ibbelson, French creek, John Johnson, care of Robert Hall, Plumb creek, Christian Ighener, care of Thomas M'Gee.

K.

Robert Kilipatrick, Meadville, Matw. King, near M'Kee's Port, Samuel Kirk, care of Tho. Reed, Beltzer Kramer, Pittsburgh.

L.

James Lowry, Peters creek, Miss Lukens, Jacob Lymaster, near Meadville.

M.

Joseph M'Meeken, care of Joseph Hackney, Meadville, James M'Dowell, Meadville, Hamilton, M'Clintuck, Oil creek, James M'Laughin, French creek, James M'Mahon, Erie, Henry M'Divitt, Yough, John Martin, care of John Nesbitt, Cornelius M'Culey, Charles M'Coy, Mary Moor, care of Philip Morrow, James C. M'Farland, St. Clair township, Alexander Middleswarth, Hugh M'Laughlin, care of Francis Wilson, Isaac Morgan, 2, Jeremiah Murray, Turtle creek, David Murry, Peter's creek, Wm M'Clure, Esq. Andrew M'Kinney, Ino. Finny, Yough, David M'Conochie, Mrs. C. Meath, John Meuttry, John M'Kinley, Beaver creek, Samel Murphy, John M'Cleland, care of Wm. M'Cune, Robert Moor, Pittsburgh.

N.

John Nevin, at A. Watson's Pittsburgh, John Needham, care of John Smith, Pittsburgh, John Neel, Thompson's run, Hugh Nevin, Jonathan Nottingham, William Nellis.

O.

Patrick O'Neal.

P.

William Pollock, care of John Reed, Joseph Paterson, Peter Parsell, Edward Pettecrew, care of Robert Colhoun, Esq.

R.

John Robinson, Yough, John Rainey, Racoon, Anthony Rollins, Long Run, John Rasher, Thomas Rogers, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon, Adam Reed, French creek.

S.

Adam Stewart, Meadville, John Shotwell, Meadville, David Shepherd, James Sweney, Pittsburgh, Lazarus Stewart, care of Samuel Jones, John Steally, Major Jonathan Smith, Long Run, John Shariff, St. Clair township, Hugh Sterling, James Shearer, Samuel Scott, care of John Irwin, Wm. Stone, Rev. John Smith, Chartiers, Henry Smith, Elizabeth Sellers, Wm. Snodgrass & Co. West Newton.

T.

Samuel Thornley, John Trindle, James Tolar, John Todd, Racoon, Sarah Tunison Shenango, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Thornton, Wm. Tinnin, David Tarrens, care of John Irwin, Derick Tunison, Shenango, Richard Tunison, Shenango.

W.

William Gill Wright Meadville, John Watt, Oil creek, Joseph Wesser, Erie, Hugh White, Beaver creek, Wm. Whitmill, John Wallace or John M'Kee, Fayette township, Titus Wood, Isaac Williamson, care of Jacob Haymaker, John Witherup, care of John Reed, Joseph Winter, Wm. West, care of Mr. Butterbaugh.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the county of Westmoreland, the second Monday in June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Present, Alexander Addison, Esq President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Robert Williams, an insolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas for the County aforesaid, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court order the second Monday in September next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice thereof be published in the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, printed by Yundt and Brown; in the Franklin Repository, printed by Robert Harper; in the Pittsburgh Gazette, printed by John Scull, and in the Elizabeth Town Advertiser, printed by Thomas Grieves, to be published three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,
For Thomas Hamilton, Proth'y
ROBERT SHIELDS

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of large and small Ten Stoves, Dog Irons, &c. to be sold low rate of *Four Pence* per pound. Inquire of WILLIAM IRWIN's Tavern, corner of Market Square.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 1st inst. from the encampment at this place, a certain CALEB REMINGTON, 24 years of age, a native of Rhode Island, 6 feet high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, by trade a blacksmith, he wore a drab round jacket with sleeves, vest of the same, thicklet overalls and a white hat. Whoever secures him in any gaol or delivers him to any officer in the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH M'KINNEY,
Capt. 10th Regt.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq President, and his Associates, Justices of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Ward, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Gazettes, once in three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of Excellent

FINE SALT,

at JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends for the generous assistance afforded him since he was put in confinement—his stores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertises he is authorised to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the said Gazzam, he can produce no account against one person. Larwill, who is disposed to pay his just debts, has a right to receive, as will be seen in the following note that has been obligingly sent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the first, and acquainted with every transaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *assignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an assignment, but an *agreement* to assign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became vested in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his suit, in consideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the case may be, and to recover your debts as if no such agreement had ever taken place.

H. H BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM[illegible] MAHON.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

"Now, at the 10th of May, great news—The French are every where defeated; in Italy, not one Frenchman will be left in two months from this time. The Directory are declared permanent during the war—the black flag is hoisted at Paris denoting danger—8000 have been sent, by forced marches, from Paris to Massena's army—the Cisalpine republic revolted—the Swiss revolted—the Russian general Suwarrow has published a manifesto, declaring he will neither receive or give quarter."

LATE FROM LISBON.

Arrived this morning, schooner Agnes, Bacon, in 35 days from Lisbon. By captain Bacon we learn, that the Brest fleet had eluded the vigilance of the British squadrons, and about the 12th May passed the streights in their course up the Mediterranean. Lord St. Vincent, apprized of this, had dispatched an express to England in order to obtain a reinforcement, intending immediately to pursue the enemy. This intelligence Captain Bacon rece[illegible] a British frigate, by which he was b[illegible]w days after leaving Lisbon. The F[illegible] were supposed to amount to 27 sa[illegible] which are ships of the line; and it w[illegible] were destined for the relief of Buo[illegible] Egypt.